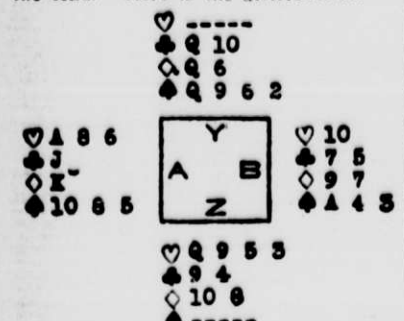


## PROBLEMS FOR "SUN" READERS TO SOLVE

Harry Boardman Gives a Lesson in the Art of Placing the Lead.

### END PLAY AT CHECKERS

Bridge problem No. 376, by Harry Boardman, was as usual full of his foxy plays, but instead of an extraordinary sacrifice of winning cards taking place on the first trick, according to the usual Boardman formula, this one presents a series of interesting lessons in placing the lead. Here is the distribution:



There are no trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want five tricks against an ace. The chief beauty of this position lies in the fact that A and B have ample opportunity to try all manner of defenses, but none of them will work properly.

The only opening that will solve is the club nine, which Y wins with the queen. This next lead is the queen of diamonds, upon which B and Z play small. A wins with the king.

This brings A's hand down to two suits, and he has the choice of leading a small card from either. If he leads the spade B has the option of winning it or passing it up. A naturally selects the play that Y will be making to the opponents, the small heart.

This goes to Z's queen. Y discarding the small diamond. Z's play now is the winning diamond, which allows Y to get rid of the ten of clubs, so that Z may be able to force B into the lead with the small club.

No matter how B manages the spade suit, Y must make two tricks in it. If Y holds the ♠ 9, he can lead it and A will have to discard. This makes it impossible for A to get into the lead to make his ace of hearts, supposing he kept two hearts, discarding a spade on the winning diamond and a heart on the club.

If B tries a small spade and A plays the eight, Y will win the nine and return the queen so as to knock the ace and ten together or win the trick. If B plays the ace Y must make the six. Possessing the queen of hearts and the ace of hearts on Z's lead of the ten of diamonds so as to keep three spades, Y meets this defense by holding the ten of club and discarding the nine and ten. This allows Z to throw A into the lead with the heart instead of putting B in with the club, and Y discards another spade. No matter how B manages the spade suit, Y must make two tricks in it. If Y holds the ♠ 9, he can lead it and A will have to discard. This makes it impossible for A to get into the lead to make his ace of hearts, supposing he kept two hearts, discarding a spade on the winning diamond and a heart on the club.

A pretty variation arises when A leads the spade for the third trick instead of the heart. Whenever spade A leads Y covers. Z's discard here is of no consequence. B can put Y into the lead with a club or Z into the lead with a diamond. A heart and Z leads the queen of hearts and A discards. A discards his ace of hearts to knock the ace and ten together. Y discarding his smallest spade. Now Y must make two spade tricks and the ten of club and Z makes two hearts and leads a club.

If B refuses to put Y in with the club after winning the spade trick, A still discards. Z leads the queen of hearts and A discards. A discards his ace of hearts to knock the ace and ten together. Y discarding his smallest spade. Now Y must make two spade tricks and the ten of club and Z makes two hearts and leads a club.

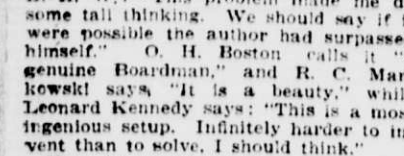
No matter what A discards on the diamond, Z leads the queen of hearts. A heart lead at this point would lose every other trick, giving Y and Z the game. As lead, so A leads the spade. Again Y covers and must make a spade and a club trick. Correct solutions from:

William E. Clark, W. W. Leonard Kennedy, R. C. Mankowski, D. A. W. O. H. Boston, J. C. Hume, C. F. Johnson, E. L. Dashiell, Herbert H. Neale, Francis S. Busser, Henry Andrews, Dr. W. H. Way, L. S. Hart, Jr., E. W. White and Arthur F. Lowe. All others failed by opening with the small club or the eight of diamonds. The defense to the diamond opening is an immediate lead of the club by A. Then if Y leads a spade he loses two spades and a heart. If Z gets in he loses two hearts and a spade, and A will keep two of each suit.

L. S. Hart, Jr., says: "This problem had me going for some time." Henry Andrews says: "This Boardman is the most straightforward I have seen from such a master of hooks and crooks." E. L. Dashiell: "Very nice! The best yet." Some of the problems made me do some tall thinking. We should say, five were possible the author had surpassed himself." O. H. Boston calls it "a genuine Boardman," and R. C. Mankowski says: "It is a beauty." While Leonard Kennedy says: "This is a most ingenious setup. Infinitely harder to invent than to solve, I should think."

Here is something from a composer who is nothing if not original and whose problems always produce a pleasing surprise of some kind or other. In the following position it looks as if Y and Z were entitled to two tricks at the outside, yet they manage to win four.

By Jay Reed



Correct solutions from:

J. Garcia Pimentel, Frank S. Busser, Charles D. Shuldham, Philip L. Alger, Mason D. Pratt, Walter S. Harbridge, Pierpont Fuller, Kenneth W. Bell, W. Williams, W. W. Jacobs, Jr., Achilles H. Kohn, W. M. Borneo, W. A. Bulkley and O. H. Boston.

RIVER SWALLOWS FARM.

Missouri Leaves Only Ten Acres of Valuable Tract.

MONMOUTH, Ia., May 5.—Serious losses are being suffered here as a result of the floods of the Missouri River. Last year a man named Taylor of Lincoln, Neb., purchased a fine river bottom farm. Today Mr. Taylor was here trying to sell the buildings on the place as all that is left of the farm is ten acres, and unless the buildings are moved quickly they too will be swallowed up.

R. H. Weldon, fine farm, much of which was taken last year, is now nearly all gone. He has been compelled to move his home living in danger of going.

These losses represent thousands of dollars.

## DENYING SUITS AT ROYAL AUCTION

Warning Bids One of the Most Prominent Features of the Modern Game.

### THE SCORE AT DUPLICATE

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Letters with regard to the matter, discussed in last Sunday's article, of eliminating the score of 125 for a game in duplicate auction show that the first question to suggest itself to those who have given thought to the subject will be the increased tendency to play for penalties.

Here is a case to be no bonus for winning the game. It would seem to be better to play for 50 points a trick than for between 8 and 10, and that no one would make a bid except on a comparative certainty, for fear of being set.

In connection with this point it may be worth while to note that one of the leading authorities on the game, W. C. Whitehead, does not think that the present penalty limit, 300 in duplicate, is enough to compensate for the possibilities of the opposing hands when they are strong enough to secure such a heavy penalty. He thinks it should be at least 350, if not 400.

If that is so, it would seem to be an easy matter to deduct the 125 points from the present, or the fair limit, and hold the penalties down to 200 or 250. These penalties are an integral part of the game. Most players are not.

There are apparently a large number of players who insist that if there were no 125 for a game won in duplicate they would all be playing for the highest value of two equal suits, one spade, which Y passed.

B felt that he ought to deny the spades, as his two were so small (spade only) that he was secondary bid, and he could not have the tops in spades, so he declared the better of his two equal suits, bidding two diamonds of course this suited Z, who passed again.

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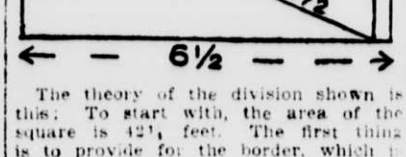
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At the table at which A went three clubs it went round to Y, who figured that with all this denial of suits Z must have the diamonds, which was quite right, while Y had the hearts and spades and clubs probably stopped, so he bid three hearts. Greatly to his astonishment B doubled, and Y had no place to jump.

Had Z taken his partner out with four diamonds he would have saved just 200 points on one thing and one only, and that is confidence that the partner will not leave you in the lurch if he does not bid for himself. In order to maintain this confidence modern players are sometimes called upon to make declarations that would seem little better than ridiculous to those who were not familiar with the theory upon which they are based.

One of the surest signs that a player is not up to date is his habit of leaving his partner in with declarations that he cannot support. The modern player is always ready to warn his partner when he is on dangerous ground and he does not care much how far he has to go to get him out of there. He will keep it up until he gets him where he will be safe or force the opponents to come to his rescue with a bid. The beginner at this dangerous part of the game usually gives up too soon.

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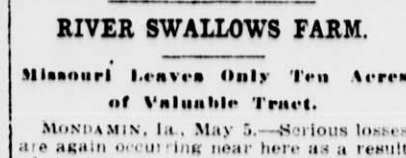
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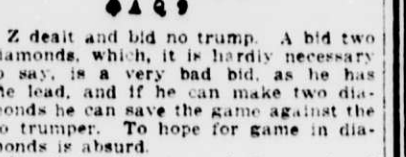
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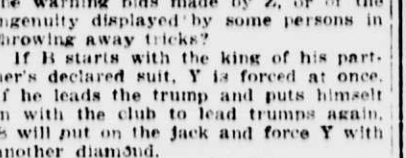
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## MAY SALE of USED PIANOS

This annual May sale is due to the necessity of clearing from our floors second-hand and used pianos of various makes occupying room absolutely required for our regular stock.

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Our Responsibility:

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Mendelssohn—Mahogany case, Colonial design, good tone; sale price 155	Richardson—Dark case, small size, mellow tone; sale price 135	Mendelssohn—Mission finish, Colonial case, sale price 180
J. C. Campbell—Walnut case, large size, full tone; sale price 165	New England—Dark case, concert scale, brilliant tone; sale price 145	Mendelssohn Playerpiano—Large size, mahogany case (88-note); sale price 480
Jacob Bros.—Ebony case, medium size, good for beginners; sale price 100	Fischer—Ebony case, small size, good for country home; sale price 75	Mendelssohn Playerpiano—Large size, mahogany case (88-note); sale price 485
Heinrich Bros.—Mahogany case, good tone and action; sale price 130	Jacob Bros.—American oak case, good tone and action; sale price 165	Mason Playerpiano—Mahogany case, medium size (88-note); sale price 385
Schubert—Dark case, large size, bright tone; sale price 135	Steinway—Dark case, medium size, bright tone; sale price 170	Huntington—Medium size, oak case, sweet tone; sale price 185
Rice Macey—Mahogany case, parlor size, mellow tone; sale price 105	Hardman—Dark case, large size, good tone; sale price 165	George Willig & Co.—Medium size, oak case, good for beginners; sale price 135
Huntington—Mahogany case, medium size, returned rental; sale price 205	Wissner—Ebony case, small size, easy action; sale price 155	Huntington—Medium size, carved mahogany case, good tone and action; sale price 230
Sommer—Crescental walnut case, large size, brilliant tone; sale price 120	Wissner—Dark case, large size, brilliant tone; sale price 160	Sterling—Oak case, semi-Colonial design, used very little; sale price 285
Spies—Walnut case, bright tone, medium size; sale price 125	Sterling—Oak case, modern style, mellow tone; sale price 220	Sterling—Mahogany case, parlor size, only slightly used; sale price 260
Huntington—Walnut case, medium size, sweet tone; sale price 215	Livingston—Mahogany case, large size, splendid tone; sale price 180	Sterling—Mahogany case, parlor size, semi-Colonial design; sale price 200
Sterling—Oak case, parlor size, good bright tone; sale price 230	Sterling—Mahogany case, parlor size, semi-Colonial design; sale price 265	Sterling—Dark case, exchange for player-piano, excellent tone; sale price 235
Mendelssohn—Colonial case, medium size, splendid tone; sale price 165	Mendelssohn—Colonial case, medium size, splendid tone; sale price 230	Weser Bros.—Ebony case, medium size, mellow tone; sale price 135
Maryatt—Large size, mahogany case, brilliant tone; sale price 145	Jacob Bros.—Walnut case, parlor size, good tone; sale price 160	

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The Sterling Piano Co. Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail Warerooms: STERLING BUILDING 518-520 Fulton Street, Corner of Hanover Place, Brooklyn. Telephone 5600 Main

## Is Our Colonial Policy a Failure?

W. MORGAN SHUSTER, formerly of the Philippine Commission and the man who made Persia prosperous, contributes a frank estimate of Uncle Sam's wisdom and folly in the islands.

Who Wanted the War?

DR. GUSTAVE LE BON, author of "The Psychology of the Crowd," analyzes this much discussed question.

## In The Sun Next Sunday

After the Great War, What?